

Alec Jones
Chinese II Period 1
Critiques on 09-10 Glogster Grammar
October 28, 2010

Glogster Project
#1 <http://s044.luolaoshi.edu.glogster.com/-jen/>
Grammar Topic: A-N-A Question
Poster Creator: Jen U 吴莎妮

Comment [L1]: The heading is very informative!

Explanation/Analysis: In her Glogster project, Jen U describes how to change a question into A-N-A format. “A-Not-A questions are a common way of asking questions in the Chinese language.” “The simple format provides no negative verb option,” and adds 吗 to make it a question. The A-Not-A format repeats “either the verb phrase or the adjective phrase in both its affirmative and negative forms.” For example, the question, “Do you have books?” 你有书吗? in the simple format becomes 你有没有书? in the A-N-A format. Another example is, “Does he speak Chinese?” 他說中文吗? in the simple format becomes 他說不說中文? in the A-N-A format.

Comment [L2]: Typo

Comment [L3]: Typo

Comment [L4]: Need to use simplified character

Key Quotes: Her video is informative in teaching a Chinese custom. One student asks, “What does ‘Wo qing ni chi wanfan’ mean?” The student teacher explains the sentence. 我 means I, 请 means to invite, 你吃 means you eat, 晚 means evening, 饭 means meal, and together these two words mean dinner. “In China, it is customary to invite people out to dinner and then pay for their meal.”

Agreements: Throughout her whole Glogster, Jen makes her teaching points more understandable and interesting with visual aids. For example, she shows a movie of her and her friend learning Chinese. In the video, she perfectly adds humor to make learning important concepts fun. Jen also uses good learning strategies on her Glogster. One of the best ways to teach a concept is to show examples of how the character is used. This is especially helpful when learning a new language.

Disagreements: For the Bibliography of her Glogster, a good idea for the background would probably be something that gives more contrast from the wording. When I looked at the words, I could barely make out what they said. This is a minor thing, but can definitely help.

Personal Summarization: When you use A-N-A format to ask a question, the verb phrase follows the pattern, verb—negative—followed by the same verb. Examples include 对不对, 有没有, and 去不去. These phrases are used instead of ending the sentence with 吗 to ask a question.

Comment [L5]: In addition to the verb, adjective is also often used in A-N-A, such as 忙不忙. The remaining question might be: when the sentence contains multiple verbs, which one gets A-N-A?

Overall Impression: Jen did a very nice job on her Glogster project. She incorporated everything from a recorded dialogue to a video. Jen even gave special examples to help her teach the concepts so people can understand it. She thoroughly showed how to turn a question into A-N-A format. Overall, great job!

Letter Impression: Her letter was very thorough and talked about her decision on studying 中文. At first, she thought of it as a challenge, in which she wanted to try and learn something new. Jen was also fascinated by 中国 culture. She was smart in thinking that taking 中文 will be useful, especially if she plans on taking many business trips around the world. Learning Chinese will benefit her because it is one of the languages that will be used all over the world. This will help her find her way around with ease. Jen also learned about the general sentence structure of “Subject+Adverbial+Verb+Object.” This is a very useful structure which I am learning now in Chinese II. Finally, she advises future students to study a little Chinese each night in order to become completely fluent in the language.

Comparison on “de” (的 vs. 得) by: 爱江薇 Chinese II
Chris Craig

KEY QUOTES

1. 的- This character is a particle used to show possessiveness. It is pronounced [de]
2. 得- This character can be pronounced [de] or [děi]. It means "must" or "mandatory".
3. When pronounced [děi] the character is placed before the verb to modify it and means “must”.
When pronounced [de], the character is used in the following manner:
v./subject phrase + v +得 + adj. phrase

Comment [L6]: Very thorough, and I like Chris mark pinyin with tone marks, very professional.

STATEMENTS

1. I agree with the first statement. ‘的’ is always used to show possessiveness for any object (我的书包), or person (我的爸爸).
2. I partially agree with this statement because it can mean must or mandatory; but it can also mean to get or obtain. An example of how to use děi is 买方得多少钱 (how much money do you need to buy a house?)
3. I somewhat disagree with this statement because this sentence structure is often used, but there are also other ways/orders to use it. For example; in this sentence 他英文学得很快 de is used at the end of the sentence.

Comment [L7]: Profound and accurate examples

ANALYSIS

1. The presentation was well made, I liked the animations.
2. L5D1 was a good clear sounding dialogue.
3. The culture links were interesting and a good addition to the glog.

SUMMARY

的 and 得 are two very common Chinese characters, but they can often be confused. Be careful because they have very different meanings. 的 is a possessive character that is used to say that an object is his or hers. 得 is a character that can be used either to say something is ‘mandatory’ (must, need, have to...), or to say to get or obtain something using the alternative pronunciation de.

Comment [L8]: This is the most clear statement have read. Most students fail to fully understand this Glog due to the fact that you haven't learned 得 meaning “must.”

OVERALL

I thought that this was a well laid out poster with a lot of thought put into it. The presentation part was good, and I also liked how she added lesson 5 dialogue one and other things that had to do with Chinese culture. Also, I liked how she used other sources to explain what each character meant so you could see it from another point of view. This was a very good well thought out project.

CRITIQUE ON LETTER

She had an adequate letter. It showed us a lot of personal things about her with Chinese like why she chose it and how it is as a language. I think that she could have added more things like how we can learn from her experiences with Chinese or in what ways Chinese can benefit you in the future. All is fine though because in her poster she also included studying tips.

Value of Chinglish - 博武勉(Chinese II)

Jenny Kwon

Key quotes:

1. The term Chinglish refers to the written or spoken English influenced by the Chinese language.
2. The main use of Chinglish when learning 中文 is to get the correct word order in a sentence.
3. Chinglish is an extremely important part of learning Chinese and is essential to the understanding of the language.

Agree/disagree & explanation/analysis:

Comment [L9]: Agree

1. I agree that Chinglish is related to the English language influenced by the Chinese language. Chinglish can be used for both Chinese people learning Chinese and Americans learning English. It makes the transition from Chinese and English easier and more reasonable.
2. When learning Chinese, the main use of Chinglish is to get the correct word order of a sentence. Subject + Adverbial + Verb + Object is the sentence structure for Chinese. The sentence structure for the English language varies, making translation easier.
3. I do believe that Chinglish is important in learning and understanding Chinese. It helps students make a smooth transition between the two languages. It prevents the change of meaning of a sentence and wrong word order.

Summarization:

Chinglish is actually used to help people learn the language better. It may seem like a funny and messed up jumble of words, but this jumble can help with learning correct word order. It greatly affects people transitioning from Chinese to English, and vice versa.

Overall impression:

Matt's vlogster provided me with an ample supply of information, but the whole poster just seemed a bit dull compared to the others. It doesn't seem like he tried his best. The understanding of the material wasn't too difficult, and the video was entertaining.

Comment on letter:

Right now I am experiencing the same thing Matt did last year. When I took Chinese I, I studied diligently for tests and quizzes. All of that hard work paid off into good grades. I believed that Chinese would be one of those easy-A classes. Boy was I wrong when I entered Chinese II. Our pace at learning and memorizing characters and dialogues has increased tremendously compared to last year's. I now know that Chinese is definitely not an easy class.

Comparison on 才 vs. 就 By: Geraldo
Janvi Girish

Student's Letter to Freshman:

This letter was well-constructed. The creator of Comparison on 才 vs. 就 started off by saying that it was a good idea to choose 中文. Starting off like something like that gives the reader assurance that they made a good decision. It was also great to know that learning 中文 could help you on the long run. He also said that even though he took two years of 中文 he was still not fluent. The one tool that helped him was flash cards. I would definitely recommend others look at his letter.

Quotes:

1. 才 is used when placed before the verb to indicate that an action occurs later than when it was already expected. When using 才 although the sentence is in past tense it is not necessary to use 了.
2. 就 on the other hand has the exact opposite meaning. It is an adverb used to indicate an action occurred early than you previously expected. When using 就 it is always required that you use 了 in a sentence.
3. Don't translate the "didn't...until" or the "as early as" word for word! Use 才 or 就 !

Arguments:

1. I notice a something that did not make sense to me. He said that 就 was to be used with 了 in a sentence, but he used this sentence that did not include 了 : 我们昨天下午三点半就吃晚饭。 This contradicts what he said earlier in the YouTube video. Also, in the textbook there are examples without 了 in the same sentence with 就. So I have to disagree with him.
2. I agree that taking 中文 gives a lot of opportunities in the future. I believe that businesses can send you to 中国 you can communicate and negotiate with others in that country.
3. I expect that even though a person has taken two years of 中文, that person will not be able to speak 中文 fluently unless they have been exposed enough to 中文. I agree with him.

Comment [L10]: Strong argument. She is right about this sentence, the correct sentence should be 我们昨天下午三点半就吃晚饭了。

Summarization:

才和就 are totally different. 才 is used to tell an action occurred later than you previously expected, and using 了 in the same sentence with 才 is not a requirement. 就 is used to tell that an action occurred earlier than expected, and 了 in the same sentence with 就 is a requirement.

Comment [L11]: We will learn more of the comparison in L7 – Study Chinese

Impression:

The Glogster was terrific. It covered everything it need to. It showed great examples for 才 and 就. The YouTube video had a lot of the quotes. He could have put more text from the video to make it easier for others to use. I found myself stopping the video to catch up and comprehend what

he said. That was the only major flaw I notice other than that the Glogster was terrific. He had a great letter to future student that had great tips to use when learning 中文.

Comment [L12]: Good strategy

Jacob Bass (4)
10/24/2010
Critique # 4

Comment [L13]: One of the best work!

5 types of questions! By 学中文 – Chad Schmidt

This is by far one of my favorite glogs. It's clearly hard to be bored when looking at this glog. Of all the glogs I have reviewed this one seems to have the most effort in it. As one student had commented, it is hard to get bored with it. It seems to flow well. This glog is especially interesting because its sheer amount of information included in it. Though, there is no dialogue recitation like the other glogs.

This glog clearly has the most information. There are five whole documents dedicated to the subject. Additionally this student when the extra step to step back a bit from just talking about one structure to talk about many. Each document explains the types well and even taught me about a form that I didn't know everything about – The rhetorical question. The explanations target a person of any level. I appreciate how many examples that were involved and the effort put into them. Before a grammar test, these grammar notes are a must see before any other glog!

The summary for this glog will be split up into five parts.

A-Not-A Question	<p>When forming an A-Not-A question you are simply forming a question that says “do you, or do you not”. It is important to use this question instead of just 吗 to increase the variety of your sentences.</p> <p>To form this sentence, follow these simple rules.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Place an adjective or verb in for the “A”.2. Use the proper negation word, following the rules, in for the “not”. If you follow this you should get examples such as what is listed below. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 看不看, 喜欢不喜欢
Interrogative Question	<p>Interrogative questions are questions that are formed by using words that have a literal meaning, instead of adding particles or other forms. For example the word 谁 means who. This word can be used to form a sentence such as: 这个男孩子是谁? (Who is that boy?) Other words that form interrogative sentences include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 什么• 几• 多大
Yes or No Questions	<p>These questions are the foundation of questions in Chinese. Arguably the simplest to form, just add a 吗 to the end of your sentence.</p>
Rhetorical Questions (I'd like to point out that I disagree with the name for these sentences. Rhetorical means “not meant to be answered”. Though,	<p>These statement-question pairings are a good way to let a conversation flow. These questions will seem less intrusive do to the speaker's willingness to release the information required before asking the question for example: 我叫 Jake, 你呢?</p> <p>In today's world people are reluctant in releasing personal</p>

Comment [L14]: I agree with you. We call this type of question “Tag question.”

that isn't what these questions are at all. A better choice what be "Reciprocal or Reciprocated questions." That is because these questions turn a statement into a question that asks another for the same information you provided.	<p>information, so this structure can help that. This is not the only reason why a person would use these forms though. Examples on words that let you create these sentences are provided below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • . 呢？ • . 好不好？ • . 行不行？ • . 好吗？ • . 可不可以？ • . 可以吗？ • . 行吗？
Alternative Questions	<p>Alternative questions are questions that offer the person to answer a choice. For example, a person may ask whether their ethnicity is Chinese or Japanese:</p> <p>你是中国人还是日本人？</p>

This glog obviously has the most information available for a reader, but there is less multimedia, non-graphic material included. For example, many people included dialogue recitation with their poster, but this one doesn't have one. Though, the video was a good way to view the entire glog in one go.

The letter about learning strategies was good. Though it wasn't a letter like many of the other students, it did help me in my learning strategies. There isn't much to say about it, but it was helpful.

Like I had said, this is one of my favorite glogs for its creativity and resourcefulness. I appreciate the effort this student put into his work. I would definitely use this glog again to study.

The Matches of Classifiers and Nouns by John in Chinese III

Quotes

1. "When it is crunch time and you simply do not know which classifier matches with your desired noun, your best strategy is to employ 个. 个 is a generalized measure word that is inherently used for nouns that do not possess specified classifiers."
2. "In English, there is no clear counterpart to the classifier, as it is quite acceptable to simply say "two fish." However, in Chinese, one must learn that measure words must be inserted in between numbers/demonstratives and nouns."
3. "One generalization strategy for guessing the classifier involves pairing the measure word to the image of the noun it is modifying. For example, if the object is flat, the classifier will be 张. If the object is small and round, it is likely that 颗 will be the operative measure word."

Comment [L15]: This is one of the best Glog, very resourceful and informative. Keep in mind to check it out when you have questions on classifiers.

Arguments

1. I agree with the fact that learning Chinese classifiers is difficult, and that you must use them between numbers and nouns. There are so many classifiers that it's pretty hard to learn them all; I've been learning Japanese my whole life and still can't get all of the classifiers right. In Chinese, you can't just say 两姐姐, meaning two older sisters. You need to put in the measure word 个, inserting it between the number and noun, making 两个姐姐, as it is written in the second dialogue of lesson two in the textbook, on P. 56.
2. I also agree that the classifier 个 can pretty much be used to classify any noun. We see it used many times in our textbook, like in the 2nd lesson of Dialogue I (这个男孩子), or in lesson 4 of Dialogue I (一个外国电影). In both lessons, 个 is modifying two completely different nouns, which shows that this classifier can indeed be used to classify anything.
3. I don't entirely agree with the fact that guessing a classifier on the shape of the object you are modifying is one hundred percent helpful. It could be if you were good with classifiers, but it's kind of hard to see how the classifier 调 can classify a bench, when it's supposed to classify nouns that are considered long and flexible.

Comment [L16]: Strong arguments, very personal, related to her own learning experiences

Summary

Classifiers are pretty important in the Chinese language. In a sentence, you put them between the number and the demonstrative and/or noun. If you don't know what classifier to use, you could guess by the shape of the object you are classifying, or go with the universal classifier 个.

Impression

I thought this Glog poster was pretty easy to understand, and it wasn't too hard to find everything. It was really helpful for me, since I find classifiers a bit difficult to remember and understand. Nothing on the poster was really out of place, it all fit together nicely.

Advice on Learning Chinese

His advice on learning the classifiers was to just practice them and try to memorize them, but there were also some tips thrown in, such as the fact that you can try to guess the classifier by looking at the object's shape that you are classifying. If all else fails, you just use 个. I think this will help me later on when I get confused about classifiers, so it was pretty helpful.

Negation or Chinese Negative Words by 包薇莉 in Chinese II

Avery's glog is very thorough and orderly. Her layout is easy to understand and the design choices are very unique. It was simple, but at the same time, very informative.

Avery's project consists of four negation words. "Definition: they are adverbs used for the negative answer," she wrote. The table below shows what I learned about each character after reading.

Word	Notes/ Rules	Common Phrases	Sentence Examples
不 bu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is pronounced with a fourth tone except when it's placed before another fourth tone. In that case it becomes a second tone. 	不好 not good 不喜欢 don't like 不是 is/am/are not	我不喜欢美国饭。 I don't like American Food. 他不是老师。 He is not a teacher.
没 mei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It can be used to negate the past, saying an action didn't take place. Never use 不 When using it to negate the past, 有 can be omitted 	没有 don't have 没问题 no problem	我没有弟弟。 I don't have a younger brother. 她们没有咖啡。 They don't have coffee.
别 bie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "can mean 'other' if it's not followed by a verb" Is interchangeable with 不, because they both mean "don't" 	别客气 don't be so polite 别请她 don't invite him	我是朋友，别客气！ I am a friend, don't be so polite! 那个电影不好，你别看。 That movie is not good, don't go see it.
勿 wu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> means "do not" or "must not" also can mean "without" or "never" 	请勿触摸 don't touch 请勿摄像 no video cameras	他请你勿触摸。 He asked you to please not touch.

Comment [L17]: Nice to have a table to review this topic
Need to add tone mark

Comment [L18]: Typo

I learned a lot after completing this table. I even learned a new character! "Negations words are adverbs used for a negative answer to a question. They are positioned before the verb." I most definitely agree with this statement. It is easy to get confused about where a negation word should go in a sentence, and this quote sums up the basic rule.

Comment [L19]: That's right

Avery's letter to future Chinese students was very interesting. She said in her letter that the most helpful lesson was lesson six, the lesson we are working on now in class. I now realize that these words we are learning are an integral part of communicating in Chinese, and I must give a little bit more of my time every day to become fluent. Her tips were very helpful and encouraging.

This glog was beautifully put together and styled. I loved the funny video she provided and the layout of the information. One suggestion I have is to make her dialogue reading clearer. It was a bit fuzzy and hard to understand at points. Otherwise the project was fantastic.

Tips Of Memorizing Chinese Character

By: Emma

Quotes

1. "Learn the correct stroke order first."
2. "One good way is to use repetition, only if you have the correct information."
3. "Another good way to memorize the characters is by reviewing the notes you took in class."

Agree/Disagree?

1. I agree that learning the correct stroke order first will help you memorizing character.
2. I agree that repetition is a very good way to memorize the characters .
3. I disagree that reviewing note will help you memorize characters.

Comment [L20]: Reviewing notes is one of the effective learning strategies, it surely enhances learning characters as well as grammar use.

Explanation/Analysis

1. I agree that learning the correct stroke order of the characters will make memorizing characters easier. I think it will make it easier because when you know how to write the character, it will be easier to write it, and when you know how to write the words you can start memorizing it.

2. I agree that repetition is a good way to memorize characters. It's a good way to memorize the words because when repeating the words you will get use to the way its written, so you will be familiar with it. Also when you write one character long enough, you can just atomically write it. For example the word 一, we've been writing it from the beginning so we now write it atomically.

Comment [L21]: Missing an apostrophe

3. I disagree that reviewing notes will help you memorize characters. I disagree because the notes wouldn't help with memorizing.

Summarization

There are a lot of things I use to memorize characters. First, I just keep writing the character over and over again with the right strokes. I also read dialogues to memorize the characters. Reading dialogues helps me because I'd have to know the word to be able to read it. That's what I do to memorize characters.

Impression

I like this gloster, it has a good video and explained it very well. The learning strategies was helpful and it was really good. I was well explained and I learned a lot from it. I would probably use some of those tips now.

Comment [L22]: Should be "were."

Advice on Learning

I agree with your advice on memorizing characters. I mostly agree with repeating the characters over and over again with the correct stroke order. I also agree that if you mess up on the stroke on a character, you should redo the character.

Comment [L23]: This is very true!

Jacob Bass (3)
10/15/2010
Chinese II – Critique # 1

Chinese Sentence Tenses: Past, Present, and Future.

By: 学中文 Rachael

I feel that this glog overall addresses what can be a confusing and complex topic quite well. In general, I like the visual appearance in a first glance. You can see a small snapshot of her glog to the right. There is proportionate amount of empty space as well as several pictures that fit in well. Though, the grammar notes are the real focus of this glog, and they are developed well.

First, her grammar notes on the tenses are organized in a picture well. Her headings above sections such as “Interrogative Form” and “Negating the Past Tense” make it a useful resource to quickly find notes on a concept one may not understand. Additionally, I appreciate Rachael’s use of vocabulary in the examples that the lower students can understand easily. For example, “我学中文,” is a sentence that students in Level 1 could understand. Though there is one thing that I think she could have done better. Her notes did explain well in the beginning how to form tenses, but under some of the later headings, there are no explanations. I think it would be difficult to look at examples to notice patterns in forming tenses, when you may not get the whole picture.

Below is a small summary of my own for this topic.

1. There are two main ways to form present tense. You can either use verbs as an action verb or as predicate nominatives and adjectives. Below are two examples. Both are acceptable at creating present tense sentences.
 - 我唱歌. (Action verb)
 - 我在唱歌. (Predicate nominative)
2. When creating past tense, 了 is our main character, though there are special rules in negating it. First, when you create a positive sentence, always make sure the character 了 follows the verb, or the object. When you negate a past tense sentence, you drop the 了 and insert 没(有) before the verb. Below are examples of positive and negative past tense sentences.
 - 我喝了一瓶水. (Positive)
 - 我没喝一瓶水. (Negative)
3. When creating future tense, you may use 要 to show that you want to do something in the future. Since it is a helping verb, it will come before the main verb in the sentence.
 - 我要跳舞.
 - 我要学中文.

The rest of the glog is exceptional. Rachael’s video is very humorous, though it also made me realize a second use of the word 的. She used this sentence “我是一只不好看的狗.” I had thought previously that the only use for the character 的 was as a possessive particle, which it clearly is not acting the same as in a sentence like this: “这个男人是你的爸爸吗?” Her creativity shows in this video how she can create

Comment [L24]: The Glog itself was awesome, good summary on Chinese tense

Comment [L25]: Nice touch with a screen print to remind everyone how the Glog looks like

Comment [L26]: I agree, sort of rushed at the end



humorous situations while still using Chinese, instead of speaking memorized language patterns. Additionally, Numan was my favorite character.

I thought also that her letter to the students was very thoughtful and well written. She relates to how we feel as students today, which made her letter impacting. I thought that how the letter reminded us to think about why we took Chinese was a great feature. I find myself asking why I took Chinese, and I shared some similar reasons with her. Another thing that was enjoyable about this letter was that she did not take the letter too seriously, and tried to make it personal to the everyday student. Overall this personable and helpful letter was a great addition to the glog.

The other features on the glog such as the dialogue animation and the pictures were nice additions as well. The pictures were simple, and though they did not relate to educational material on the glog, they still added to the visual quality of the glog. The dialogue animation was very humorous. Bruce Lee and Yao Ming were great choices for this dialogue, though I do think Yao Ming 也喜欢打球。

In conclusion this glog is one of the best ones I have seen compared to the others. Its visual quality is superb. The notes are very useful and thorough, with little to improve upon. Additional material such as the pictures and video build upon the quality of the glog. The letter to future students is also personable and helpful. Altogether if I was grading this glog, I would give it a 100%.

Comment [L27]: Agree, she was a senior, very insightful and matured